S. HRG. 98-108

EXTENSION OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 255

TO AMEND THE UNIFORM TIME ACT OF 1966 TO PROVIDE THAT DAYLIGHT SAVINGS TIME SHALL BEGIN EACH YEAR ON THE LAST SUNDAY IN MARCH RATHER THAN THE LAST SUNDAY IN APRIL AND TO REQUIRE A STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF THIS ACT BY THE SECRETARY OF TRANSPORTATION.

APRIL 19, 1983

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EXTENSION OF DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1983

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, AND SPACE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:33 a.m., in room SR-253, Russell Senate Office Building, Hon. Slade Gorton (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Staff members assigned to this hearing: Cheryl Coodley, professional staff member, and Loretta Dunn, minority staff counsel.

OPENING STATEMENT BY SENATOR GORTON

Senator GORTON. This meeting will come to order. Welcome to today's hearing on legislation to extend daylight saving time.

Daylight saving time was initiated in this country during the World Wars as a means of conserving energy. In 1966 Congress passed legislation to implement daylight saving time on a national basis for the 6 months between April and October. It is important to note, however, that observance of daylight saving time has never been mandatory. Any State may exempt itself from daylight saving time, even if it lies in two time zones. Several States have availed themselves of this opportunity for exemption.

In 1973, as a result of the oil embargo and the energy crisis, daylight saving time was extended year-round. Studies of that extension demonstrated that daylight saving time has real and positive benefits for the Nation—fewer traffic fatalities, decreased violent crime, increased energy conservation, and expanded recreational opportunities.

But there were concerns about year-round daylight saving time, concerns for the safety of schoolchildren and the impact on farmers. I share those concerns, and my bill, therefore, does not propose year-round or even an 8-month daylight saving time period. My bill proposes only a 1-month extension of what we currently have. Under this bill, no sunrise in the spring would be later than presently occurs in the fall.

The extension of daylight saving time is favored by a majority of the American people. Many marketing, retail, and recreational organizations have concluded that extended daylight saving time would benefit their businesses and promote outdoor activities. We will hear from some of these groups today, as well as from the Department of Transportation.

At this point, while we are waiting for Senator Mitchell, I would like to include in the record a statement by Senator Alan Cranston

in favor of the bill and, in fact, in favor of the extension of daylight saving time for a longer period of time.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN CRANSTON, U.S. SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee: I regret that I'm unable personally to present testimony this morning. As the Committee is aware, Senator Tsongas and I reintroduced on the very first day of this Congress, S. 63, a bill to extend Daylight Saving Time [DST] from the current six-month period to approximately eight months.

Our bill would change only the beginning of Daylight Saving Time—from the last Sunday in April to the first Sunday in March—retaining the current date for return to Standard Time when the last Sunday in October arrives.

S. 63 is similar to legislation we introduced in the 96th Congress—along with the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Stafford)—and S. 49 which we introduced in the 97th Congress.

Our bill would give the FCC power to exempt certain AM-only radio stations that might otherwise lose broadcast rights during the beginning of the profitable commuter hours, since some stations can broadcast only after sunrise. Identical legislation to S. 63 passed the House of Representatives last year. A similar bill, H.R. 1398, has already been favorably reported by the Subcommittee on Energy Conservation and Power of the House Energy and Commerce Committee. It appears the House will pass this popular bill and I hope the Senate will also.

The arguments in favor of extending Daylight Saving Time are familiar. This measure would save an estimated 100,000 barrels of oil per day for two months of the year—approximately 5.6 million barrels of oil each year. At present oil prices, this energy savings would conserve more than $162 million for American Consumers.

Traffic fatalities would be reduced. The National Highway Transportation Safety Administration has predicted that 200 fewer people would die in traffic accidents with two additional months of evening daylight.

In addition, street crime would be significantly reduced. According to a study from the District of Columbia, additional Daylight Saving Time could reduce violent crime by 10 to 13 percent.

Moreover, people seem to like Daylight Saving Time. The letters I've received from constituents since I first introduced DST legislation overwhelmingly favor its extension. A recent poll showed the public favoring it by 2 to 1.

It allows time for more outside work and more outside recreation. Hours of daylight in the evening in March and April are much more valuable for far more people than an extra hour of light between 5 and 6 in the morning.

There are a few states which find DST disruptive, and these under existing law can exempt themselves from using DST. This right is reiterated in S. 63.

The Committee is considering a bill by Senators Gorton and Mitchell, S. 255, which provides for 7 months of Daylight Saving Time. Though I believe S. 63 is best for the reasons I've indicated, I believe S. 255 would improve the current situation, and I would support favorable Committee action on it if agreement cannot be reached on S. 63.

I'm pleased the Committee is addressing this issue early in the session and that the Subcommittee in the House has already taken action. I urge the Committee to extend Daylight Saving Time at the earliest opportunity.

Senator GORTON. We also have a statement from Senator Pell which will be included in the record at this point along with S. 255.

[The statement and bill folllow:]

STATEMENT OF HON. CLAIBORNE PELL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND

Mr. Chairman: I want to thank you for this opportunity to testify before your subcommittee regarding my legislation to extend daylight saving time for an eight month period. I also want to commend you for the legislation you have introduced along with the strong leadership you, Senator Cranston and Senator Mitchell have taken to accomplish this same goal.

As you know, the legislation I propose, S. 86, would extend daylight saving time by a two-month period beginning the first Sunday of March, instead of the last Sunday of April. I am particularly pleased in this regard that a subcommittee of the House Energy and Commerce Committee recently approved the extension of day-

light saving time for an eight month period. I have also been advised that a similar extension is supported by the Reagan Administration.

During the energy emergency of the early 70's, I introduced similar legislation to extend daylight saving time on a year-round basis as one way to help ease the energy crunch and respond to other concerns during that critical period. I was especially pleased that legislation to extend daylight saving time was enacted (Public Law 93-434) on an experimental basis in 1973 for a two-year period in response to the energy emergency.

While the immediate concerns of the energy crisis have abated, the importance of emphasizing a continuation of energy conservation by all Americans has not diminished.

Unquestionably, one of the most immediate benefits of daylight saving time extension is the energy savings associated with the consumption of electricity. Reports by the Department of Transportation following the two-year experiment suggest that an extension of daylight saving time would reduce the demand for electricity between 1 and 2 percent nationally. This reduction in demand would mean an energy savings of approximately 100,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day during the 2-month extension.

Beyond the direct reduction in demand for electricity, I believe it is important to recognize that an expanded period of daylight saving time would serve as further incentive for energy conservation by individuals, businesses and industry and various government entities. The expanded period of daylight would remind us all of our continued need to conserve energy and reduce the Nation's dependency upon imported oil.

Mr. Chairman, the benefits of an expanded daylight saving time extend beyond the important energy conservation area. There would be additional immediate and noticeable effects on the quality of life for all Americans. These direct benefits beyond conservation include reductions in most categories of crime, reductions in traffic accidents and reductions in fatalities.

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration for example, predicted there would be 200 fewer traffic fatalities per year if the observance of daylight saving time was extended to include March and April. In this regard, and in response to the very important concern over school children waiting for school buses in the early morning hours, studies by the Department of Transportation and the National Bureau of Standards have indicated that based upon the 2-year experiment in the mid-'70's, there were no school age fatality increases during the months of March and April of 1974. The National Safety Council and the Department of Transportation also reported that under extended daylight saving time in March and April, school age children would not be subject to greater involvement in accidents than the general population in any period of the day.

Another key benefit from the 2 additional months of daylight would be a nationwide reduction in most categories of crime—a problem rapidly reaching epidemic proportions in our Nation. Statistics indicate that robbery, muggings, and other forms of violent crime are most frequently committed during the early evening hours. With the extra hour of daylight, at a time when most of the work force would be enroute home, criminals would be less apt to threaten these individuals returning to their families. This position is strongly supported by a study conducted by the former Law Enforcement Assistance Administration following the 2-year experiment with year-round daylight saving time. The study revealed reductions in violent crimes of 10 to 13 percent in the Washington metropolitan area. The analysis showed considerably less violent crime for the daylight saving periods when compared to similar periods of standard time.

Finally, I believe it is significant to note the wide public support for extending daylight saving time beyond the current 6-month period. In polls conducted during the experimental period (1974-75), a majority of the public favored expanded daylight saving time by a ratio of 2 to 1. More recent polls conducted by the Roper Organization in 1976 and 1980 reaffirm this broad public support for an extended period of daylight saving time.

Mr. Chairman, I believe it is clear that the benefits of extending daylight saving time for the 2-month period outweigh the continuation of the present 6-month period. The legislation that you and I propose would impose no additional burden for the American taxpayers and require no additional involvement by the Federal government. Furthermore, this legislation protects those States who opposed any expanded daylight saving time by continuing the authority for any State to exempt itself from the provisions of the bill. In my view, an extension of daylight saving time would be beneficial to all Americans through significant reductions in crime, traffic accidents and energy consumption. I hope you and your colleagues on the

subcommittee will favorably report to the Senate legislation to extend daylight saving time in the 98th Congress.

Thank you again for giving me this opportunity to appear before your subcommittee and I commend you for your leadership in this area.

II

98TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 255

To amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight savings time shall begin each year on the last Sunday in March rather than the last Sunday in April and to require a study of the effects of this Act by the Secretary of Transportation.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JANUARY 27 (legislative day, JANUARY 25), 1983

Mr. GORTON (for himself and Mr. MITCHELL) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

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A BILL

To amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight savings time shall begin each year on the last Sunday in March rather than the last Sunday in April and to require a study of the effects of this Act by the Secretary of Transportation.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 3(a) of the Uniform Time Act of 1966 (15 U.S.C. 260a(a)) is amended by striking out "April" and inserting in lieu thereof "March".

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Transportation shall, within two years after the effective date of this Act, submit a

report to the Congress on the operation and effects of this Act. Such report shall include such recommendations for legislation or other action as the Secretary may determine.

(b) The Secretary of Transportation shall consult with the departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States having information or expertise concerning the operation and effects of this Act. Each such department, agency, and instrumentality shall exercise its powers, duties, and functions in such manner as will assist in carrying out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 3. This Act shall take effect at two o'clock antemeridian on the last Sunday in March of the year following the date of enactment of this Act.

Senator GORTON. And here we have Senator Mitchell and we are precisely ready for the cosponsor of the bill. George, please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE MITCHELL, U.S. SENATOR FROM MAINE

Senator MITCHELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I do not always time it quite so properly, but I do appreciate very much the opportunity to appear here today and to discuss the benefits of the bill which you and I have introduced as S. 255, legislation to extend daylight saving time by 4 weeks.

The bill represents a safe, straightforward, and positive method to increase energy savings, decrease traffic fatalities, reduce violent crime, and add to the hours Americans can spend outdoors. Daylight savings time first began in the United States during the World Wars as a means to conserve energy. The Uniform Time Act of 1966 formally implemented daylight saving time for the 6 months between the last Sunday in April and the last Sunday in October.

Due to the energy crisis in 1973 Congress enacted the Emergency Daylight Savings Time Energy Conservation Act, extending daylight savings time to 10 months in 1974 and 8 months in 1975. Although these represent recent actions involving daylight saving time, the first strong proponent of increased daylight time was Benjamin Franklin.

According to one report, Franklin's plan dates back to 1784, when he woke up one morning in Paris at 4 and found his room filled with sunlight. Franklin discovered that during the summer people slept through 4 or 5 hours each day of daylight and made up for this time by using candlelight at night. With his mathematical mind, he calculated that during the 6 months from March 20 to September 20 people of Paris burned their candles for 1,281 hours, which at the rate of 100,000 families meant an unusual expense of more than $20 million in the city of Paris alone.

Franklin wrote:

> It is impossible that a wise people would have made use of unhealthy and expensive candlelight if they had known, as I have just learned, that they can have, for nothing, the beautiful and pure light of the Sun.

Mr. Chairman, today it is no longer candlelight which is wasted in place of daylight. It is, rather, expensive sources of energy. Today, however, we know that we still can have for nothing the beautiful and pure light of the Sun. This morning the question before us is how much energy could be saved and what extended benefits gathered from extended daylight saving time.

Franklin's calculations on the significant cost of candlelight in Paris parallel the significant savings that could result from passage of S. 255. The Department of Transportation's 1975 study on the effects of the 1974 experiment estimated savings of 100,000 barrels of oil equivalent per day for extended daylight saving time. S. 255 would clearly reduce energy costs and act as a meaningful step toward conservation.

The 1975 DOT study pointed out two additional benefits which could result from moderate DST extension like that proposed in S. 255. First, the study showed a 1 to 2 percent reduction in traffic accidents and deaths due to daylight savings time in March and

April without any increase in early morning hazards to any population group. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration reported as many as 200 fewer traffic fatalities may occur annually due to extended daylight savings time.

Second, using data from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the study reported a decrease in violent crime of 10 to 13 percent. This preliminary indication could prove significant in our national fight against crime. As everyone knows, the majority of violent crimes are committed under the cover of darkness. Increased daylight in the critical hours when many Americans are coming home from work can act as an important deterrent.

I am, of course, deeply concerned by those who believe that daylight saving time legislation would increase school-age children fatalities and injuries and would inconvenience rural Americans. Coming from a rural State with a child in school myself and a State in which the majority of schoolchildren are bused to school and in which many people earn their living from agriculture, I am particularly sensitive to these concerns.

However, after a close study of each of these arguments I have found them to be unfounded. First, the Department of Transportation study concluded that for January to April 1974 daylight saving time period:

> School-age children were not subject to greater involvement in fatal accidents than the general population at any period of the day.

The 1976 study of school-age children fatalities performed by the National Bureau of Standards found that no increase in morning fatalities was found during the March and April daylight saving time period. And a DOT analysis on daylight saving time conducted between 1979 and 1981 concluded, and I quote:

> The findings indicate that there appears to be no basis for claims that DST transitions caused increases in schoolchildren morning fatalities.

Second, there is little proof that an extension of daylight saving time by 4 weeks would adversely affect American agriculture. In fact, the 1974 DOT study states, and I quote again:

> The Department of Agriculture reported that their findings remain unchanged from last year. Daylight saving time does not affect agricultural activities or productivity. In general, agricultural activities are insensitive to clock time. Farmers and ranchers, as well as most other groups in agriculture, are not vitally concerned with what type of time system is used.

Mr. Chairman, the bill we have sponsored is a bipartisan compromise measure, a modest step indeed, which would not inconvenience or risk the lives of Americans. Instead, it is a step which is supported by a majority of Americans and it is widely supported by a number of industry and recreation groups and, I might note particularly, by the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation, which realizes its importance for thousands of Americans inflicted by night blindness.

I urge the committee to act promptly and favorably on S. 255 and thank you again, Mr. Chairman, for the opportunity to appear here today.

Senator GORTON. Senator, I am delighted at that thoughtful and persuasive statement and I understand that you are now going to join us for the balance of the hearing.

Senator MITCHELL. I am. I thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator GORTON. We will now hear from Mr. Joseph Canny, Deputy Director, Office of Economics, Department of Transportation.

Mr. Canny, your entire statement will be included in the record, and you may summarize what you have put in writing.

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH CANNY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION, ACCOMPANIED BY ROBERT I. ROSS, OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL

Mr. CANNY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The comments by Senator Mitchell have stolen some of my thunder, but we will try to cover the subject very briefly.

Senator MITCHELL. But I quoted you extensively, Mr. Canny.

Mr. CANNY. And accurately.

We are pleased to testify today. I would like to acknowledge that I am accompanied by Mr. Robert Ross of the General Counsel's office. Mr. Ross has primary responsibility within the Department for administration of the uniform time laws. Mrs. Nancy Ebersole and Mr. David Rubin, who were the co-directors of the 1975 study Senator Mitchell alluded to, were unfortunately unable to be with us today due to illness and scheduling problems.

You have adequately and fully summarized the history of daylight saving time and I will not attempt to review that. I will simply reiterate that as a result of the 1973 Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act and the 2-year trial of the extended daylight saving time that was enacted, the Department undertook an extensive set of studies on the effects of daylight saving time, studies to which Senator Mitchell has alluded at length.

In our analysis, particularly of the second year's experience under daylight saving time, where the Nation was on 8 months of daylight saving time, we found that a majority of the public had responded favorably to this experiment. We also concluded that modest but positive benefits in three significant areas—energy use, traffic fatalities, and violent crime—might be realized with a permanent shift to an 8-month daylight saving time period.

The Department's recommendation to Congress at that time was to extend the 8-month daylight saving time experiment for 2 more years to permit the collection of additional data and to undertake more thorough analysis. The Congress, however, did not act on the Department's recommendation and the experiment with an 8-month observance was abandoned after 1 year.

The primary purpose of extending the daylight saving time period was as an energy conservation effort during the Nation's first peacetime fuel shortage. Our study found that a 2-month extension of daylight saving time, to include the months of March and April, might save 1 percent of electrical energy, or the equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil daily, which was considered significant at a time when the Nation was searching desperately for ways to conserve fuel.

Since that time, the country's energy situation has undergone significant changes as a result decontrol of fuel prices. Fuel prices are now the main factor in controlling fuel use, but other conservation measures, such as daylight saving time, can continue to contribute to energy conservation by, for example, reducing the need to illuminate homes and businesses for up to 1 hour per day.

We recognize that energy savings to be realized from extending daylight saving time would be modest compared to those resulting from price decontrol. We believe, however, and we believe strongly, that the energy and other benefits derivable from extension of daylight saving time are important.

Our position is best discussed in the context of our overall study findings, which I will report briefly. Our principal findings were as follows. First, in the various impact areas covered in our studies, we found that there were no significant costs to the Nation or to any major component of our economy from extending daylight saving time to the months of March and April.

Second, public opinion polls from 1974 to 1980 have indicated a favorable public reaction to the observance of daylight saving time in March and April. The public has also consistently recorded its approval of daylight saving time in September and October, when the lighting conditions are essentially equivalent to those in March and April.

Third, in the key impact areas of electrical usage, motor vehicle fatalities and crime, our study found a consistent pattern of modest but positive effects from daylight saving time. In the energy area, as I have previously mentioned, we concluded that daylight saving time results in likely savings of 1 percent in energy requirements, translating to 100,000 barrels of oil equivalents per day, or 6 million barrels of oil equivalents over 2 months.

In the motor vehicle fatality area, we were able to identify a 0.7 of 1 percent reduction in traffic fatalities with a high degree of statistical certainty related to daylight saving time in March and April 1974, by comparison to the comparable months of 1973, when we were under standard time. I should add that our analysts believe that a savings of 1.5 to 2 percent in traffic fatalities might result, but we did not have sufficient data to reach those conclusions with the same degree of confidence we were able to apply to the 0.7 percent reduction.

And, as Senator Mitchell has mentioned, our conclusion with respect to fatalities was that there was no evidence whatsoever of any increase in school age children fatalities in March or April under daylight saving time.

Third, with respect to crime our study of daylight saving time impacts showed reductions in violent crimes of 10 to 13 percent in Washington, D.C. at daylight saving time transitions throughout a 3-year period from 1973 to 1975. Since only data from Washington, D.C. were usable for analysis in our study, we have to recognize that these are somewhat limited results and we would not necessarily contend that comparable benefits would be found nationwide. However, we continue to believe that there are substantial benefits in this area to be attained with daylight saving time.

In summary, then, Mr. Chairman, the Department of Transportation continues to support an 8-month daylight saving time period

beginning with the first Sunday in March and extending to the last Sunday in October. These dates would preserve the maximum daylight saving time benefits and provide most of the Nation with sunrise times which are no later than those already being experienced in October under the present 6-month system.

This change would satisfy the general public preference for an extended period of daylight saving time. A decision to extend the system will, of course, involve tradeoffs with other national priorities, other national benefits. The decision on that, of course, is up to the Congress, but we do support the extension of daylight saving time for 2 months and, if that fails, for 1 month, as proposed in your bill.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my prepared statement. Mr. Ross and I will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Senator GORTON. In summary, the Department actually believes that there should be a 2-month extension of daylight saving time or, I suppose, more properly a 7-week extension when one speaks of the first Sunday in March to the last Sunday in April.

Mr. CANNY. Actually 2 months. I was not personally involved in the studies that were undertaken in 1975, but the basic recommendation from that study was to go from approximately the last Sunday in February through the first Sunday in November.

Senator GORTON. That was the last Sunday in February?

Mr. CANNY. That is right. We have shaved this a bit. In recent testimony and hearings we have said generally the first Sunday in March would be appropriate.

Senator GORTON. In any event, the 1974–75 studies of the impact of daylight saving time in March and April, even to the extent that there were a few minor negative considerations, the overwhelming bulk of even those negative considerations will be removed by starting daylight saving time on the last Sunday in March, would they not?

Mr. CANNY. That is right. The only negatives that we found were some very small concerns by the Federal Communications Commission about the impacts on daytime-only radio operations, and we found those to be extremely small and the conditions that those stations would face in March and April again would be the same as they currently face in September and October.

Senator GORTON. Is it not correct that there is no place in the United States—literally no place in the United States—in which sunrise on the last Sunday in March would be later than sunrises under standard time at the present time on, say, New Year's Day?

Mr. CANNY. That is correct. I believe the actual date in the spring on which the latest sunrise at any point in the United States is equivalent to the sunrise time on the last Sunday in October is March 18. So beginning daylight saving time on the last Sunday in March would assure us that there is no, as you say, literally no place in the country that would experience later sunrises than they now experience in October.

Senator GORTON. At the present time.

Mr. CANNY. Yes.

Senator GORTON. Senator Mitchell.

Senator MITCHELL. Mr. Canny, due to the enactment in 1973 of the emergency legislation to which I referred in my testimony and

to which you referred also, daylight saving time was observed for 10 months in 1974 and 8 months in 1975.

Can you tell me how many complaints were received by the Department regarding the months which this bill would cover—that is, late March and April—and what the nature of those complaints, if any, were?

Mr. CANNY. I am not sure I can tell you of any complaints. In general, the thrust was that there were stronger sentiments opposed to the January and February 10-month experiment, but very little objection to the March and April portion of the experiments.

Mr. Ross. If I may, Senator, supplement what Mr. Canny has said, it would be useful for me to quickly review what States came to the Department of Transportation under the 1973 act complaining specifically about difficulties that they foresaw happening under the extension of daylight saving time.

As you may recall, the President was given extraordinary authority under that legislation either to exempt an area from daylight saving time entirely or to move parts of a State from one time zone to another, should the Governor of a State deem it necessary and make a presentation to the President. The President delegated that authority to the Department of Transportation.

It was very striking to me—I was deeply involved in the procedures at that time—how very, very few Governors foresaw any difficulty for their States. The Governor of Idaho asked for a very short exemption from daylight saving time for the first few weeks of the experimental observance in 1974 pending the convening of his State legislature, at which time he sought, but did not get, a legislative exemption from daylight saving time.

The same experience occurred in Oregon. There is a section of Oregon which is so closely tied to Idaho that the Governor of Oregon, Mr. McCall, asked us to do exactly the same thing.

The existing exemption from daylight saving time which applies in the State of Arizona for some reason was not given continued effect by the Congress in the emergency legislation. The Governor came to us and made an excellent presentation about the necessity to avoid keeping the air-conditioning running that late in Arizona. Their high mean temperatures require a great deal of electricity for air-conditioning.

The State of Michigan exempted itself by its own act from daylight saving time only for the months of March and April 1975, just for the additional period of daylight saving time. The Governor of Kentucky sent an aide to us with a truly outstanding presentation on why it was that many counties in the eastern time zone of Kentucky—Kentucky is approximately, by county, one-half in the eastern zone and one-half in the central zone, but 75 percent of the population resides in the eastern time zone—should be moved to central time, effectively negating the impact of daylight saving time.

Impressed with the presentation, which again was truly excellent, Secretary Brinegar was very happy to do that. The interesting thing about the Kentucky situation was that the Congress, pursuant to our recommendation, did vote to return the country to standard time in November-December 1974 and January-February 1975. The Governor of Kentucky wrote to Secretary Brinegar again

and said please put my area, which you have moved onto central time, back on eastern time, so that they may have eastern daylight saving time during March and April of 1975.

Senator GORTON. That Governor of Kentucky is now Senator Ford, is that correct?

Mr. ROSS. Yes, Senator, that is correct. It was pointed out at the time that that might lead to unusually late sunrises for that portion of this population. He opined that the problem in Kentucky was late sunrises in January and February, not March and April, and he believed that the national interest in uniform observance of time was more important.

Finally, there was a perception in the eastern zone section of Florida that the late sunrises occasioned by the advancement to daylight saving time in January 1974 led to school-children deaths on the highways in Florida. Some school-children did die at that time. The Governor convened the legislature, which was meeting in Tallahassee as a State constitutional convention, as the State legislature and asked that they exempt the eastern zone portion of Florida from the observance of daylight saving time.

They refused. They did not believe that the problem that was caused to these schoolchildren was caused by the late sunrises from daylight saving time. A consensus developed in Florida that they were having unseasonably severe and persistent fog conditions on the highways.

There were exceedingly few States that experienced any problems, and when two State legislatures were asked—the legislature of Idaho and the legislature of Florida—to enact specific relief for their States, they failed to do so. They did not see any problem from the late sunrises in daylight saving time.

Senator MITCHELL. I think it is worth noting that the 1974 experiment included the months beginning with January.

Mr. ROSS. That is correct. We began daylight saving time in the United States on the very first Sunday of the year, January 6. The 1975 experiment was an 8-month period which began February 23.

Senator MITCHELL. February 23, and this legislation would commence the last Sunday in March.

Mr. ROSS. That is correct.

Senator GORTON. It is substantially more modest than even the second year of the experiment, is that not correct?

Mr. ROSS. That is correct. As Senator Gorton has pointed out in his colloquy with Mr. Canny, there would not be any later sunrise at that time for any part of the United States.

Senator MITCHELL. Let me ask you, Mr. Canny, about our relationship with Canada. Both Senator Gorton and I represent States that border on Canada, so we have a particulcar concern with our relationship with our close neighbor to the north. Is there any movement within Canada to expand daylight saving time?

Mr. CANNY. Sir, let me again refer that to Mr. Ross, who has worked with the Canadian Government for some time.

Mr. ROSS. As you may know, Senator Mitchell, the situation legally in Canada is quite dissimilar to what we have in the United States. They do not have Federal law on daylight saving time. They have a situation which existed in this country before Congress en-

acted the Uniform Time Act. Each Province, each Territory, decides for itself what to do.

When the United States began to observe the extended daylight saving time in 1974 and had the good results that we all have been discussing, the people of Canada began to believe that the results which pertained to the United States would also apply to Canada. The bulk of the U.S. population lies more or less along the 40th north latitude, the Canadian population the 45th north, but the two have very, very similar conditions of sunrise and sunset.

There was then formed a joint Federal Provincial Committee on Time which announced that it had two goals. The first was to engender a uniform daylight saving time observance within the Dominion of Canada itself, which largely has now been achieved. Their second goal was to work for consistency in observance of daylight savings time between Canada and the United States.

The Committee recognized that this would have to be done province by province, territory by territory. Around the first of this year there was a great deal of press attention devoted throughout Canada, from the east to the west on a proposal to establish daylight saving time for all of Canada beginning on the first Sunday in March or the last Sunday in February. They are still talking about that.

Quite honestly, I speak with a representative of the Canadian Federal Government in Ottawa very, very regularly and they are a little tired, if I may be candid, of waiting for the United States. Although the Prime Minister may not like to acknowledge this, in some respects Canada does follow the leadership of the United States, and they have been waiting and watching avidly the legislation in this House and the House of Representatives for a move by the United States to do what they consider the right thing.

The reading that I am getting right now is they are somewhat tired of waiting and we may see them moving again to uniform daylight saving time within Canada beginning on either the last Sunday in February or the first Sunday in March—admittedly a period longer than would be occasioned by the bill which you and Senator Gorton have sponsored.

I point out, and I think the example of the State of Michigan is most clear in this respect, a difference in time observance for any period of time between the United States and Canada leads to pure chaos. We are each other's largest trading partner, and the amount of commerce, transportation, communication, and trade across the border almost cannot be counted, and when there is a difference between Canada and the United States, as you well understand from your State, Senator Mitchell, and as you understand from your State, Senator Gorton, it is quite chaotic and very expensive to make the adjustments that are necessary.

Senator GORTON. Can you amplify on your testimony about daylight saving time in Europe?

Mr. ROSS. We are seeing now a movement to treat the European continent as one commercial area and to standardize the observance of daylight saving time within the continent. I find it interesting that one of the moving forces behind that is the railroads,

which are having the devil's own time making their junction points and publishing coherent schedules.

On November 18 this year, the Smithsonian will put on an exhibit commemorating 100 years of standard time in the United States, which again was brought on by the railroads. The observance of daylight saving time is increasing around the world. The Soviet Union, which so arranges its time zones as to be in effect on year-round daylight saving time, according to material which I received the other day from the Economic Commission for Europe, now does formally observe, in addition, daylight saving time from approximately the first of April to September 30.

That is roughly what the European observance has now become, approximately the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in September. That, of course, does not apply to the United Kingdom and Ireland, which go on a slightly different schedule which leads to 7 months of daylight saving time.

Senator MITCHELL. May I ask you and Mr. Canny one more question? The 1975 study reported an extension of daylight saving time would not impact adversely on American agricultural interests. That is a matter of concern. We will be hearing this morning, I believe, from representatives of agricultural organizations. I will ask you has there been any study made or a report released since then which has substantially refuted the position taken in the 1975 study?

Mr. CANNY. No, Senator, there has not been anything since that time. We based the 1975 results on information that we received from the Department of Agriculture. They looked at each sector of the agricultural economy—livestock, vegetables, dairy and so on—and concluded with respect to each of those sectors of the economy that there was no adverse effect on agricultural production or operations as a result of daylight savings time.

Senator MITCHELL. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have no further questions.

Senator GORTON. Thank you both very much for your enlightening testimony.

Mr. CANNY. Thank you.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF JOSEPH F. CANNY, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ECONOMICS, DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee: I am pleased to appear before you today to discuss the possible extension of the traditional six-month daylight saving time to a seven or eight-month period of observance. I am accompanied by Robert I. Ross of the General Counsel's Office, which has the responsibility within the Department for interpreting the various time laws; by Nancy Ebersole of my Review and Analysis Division, and by David Rubin of the Transportation Systems Center. Ms. Ebersole and Mr. Rubin served as Study Co-Directors for the DOT report on daylight saving time which was completed in 1975.

Before discussing the findings of our daylight saving time study, I would like to summarize briefly the nation's historical experience with daylight saving time and the issues involved in future decision-making on this subject.

During World Wars I and II, daylight saving time was observed on a national basis. In 1966, the Congress, through the Uniform Time Act, provided for the first nationwide observance of daylight saving time during peacetime. That Act established daylight saving time for six months of the year (from the last Sunday in April through the last Sunday in October). This arrangement remained in effect until 1973 when the Congress enacted the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy

Conservation Act. This Act changed the period of observance from the six-month, May to October period to year-round for a two-year trial period. After evaluating the first four months of the experiment (from January to April 1974), we reported to the Congress that the public appeared to oppose daylight saving time in January and February, while favoring it in March and April. As a result, the Department recommended, and the Congress subsequently adopted an eight-month system of daylight saving time (March through October) for 1975.

Following an analysis of the second year of experience with an extended period of daylight saving time, focusing on the months of March and April 1975, we found that a majority of the public had responded favorably to the eight-month experiment. We also concluded that modest but positive savings in energy use, traffic fatalities, and violent crime might be realized by a permanent shift from the historic six-month period of observance to an eight-month period.

I want to emphasize, however, we were unable to establish conclusive evidence that would argue strongly for a permanent change in the Uniform Time Act. The potential benefits of an extended period of daylight saving time were simply too small and difficult to isolate from the larger impacts of seasonal and secular variations and changes in energy availability and prices that were taking place during the experiement. In addition, actual data for some of the impact areas did not become available until well after the experiment ended. The Department's recommendation to the Congress, therefore, was to extend the eight-month daylight saving time experiment for two more years to permit the collection of additional data and to undertake more thorough analysis. The Congress, however, did not act on the Department's recommendation, and the experiment with an eight month period of observance was abandoned after one year.

It is important to recognize that the primary purpose in extending the daylight saving time period during 1974–75 was to involve the American people actively in an energy conservation effort during the nation's first peacetime fuel shortage. Our study found that a two-month extension of daylight saving time to March and April might save one percent of electric energy, or the equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil daily, which was considered significant at a time when our nation was searching despearately for ways to conserve fuel. Today, the country's energy situation has changed and has undergone significant adjustments, especially in the area of conservation, due in large part to the decontrol of fuel prices.

Fuel prices are now, and should continue to be, the main factor in controlling fuel use. However, ancillary conservation measures, such as daylight saving time, can provide the public with opportunities for conserving fuel. Daylight saving time, for example, reduces the need to illuminate homes and businesses by up to an hour per day. Still, the energy savings to be realized from extending daylight saving time would be small compared to those resulting from decontrol. Besides the fuel situation, other circumstances have also changed over the past several years, and it is clear that the decision on daylight saving time that faces us today is not the same one that faced us in 1975.

We still believe the energy and other benefits potentially derivable from an extension of daylight saving time are important. However, the factors underlying public acceptance of daylight saving time and the trade-offs involved in preserving its maximum benefits and satisfying public preferences are best discussed within the context of our overall study findings.

At the outset, it should be underscored that these findings are based primarily on analyses conducted at the time of the 1974–75 experiments. The Department has not engaged in any extensive study of daylight saving time impacts since the experiments, and as mentioned before, conditions and circumstances are obviously different today. Let me now turn to our study's findings.

RATIONALE FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME SYSTEM SELECTION

The traditional six-month daylight saving time system is based on temperature, rather than on hours of daylight. Thus, it provides an equal number of days on either side of the warmest days of the year which tend to occur towards the end of July.

A March to October daylight saving time period would make more sense than the present system, because it would provide an equal number of long daylight days on either side of the longest day of the year. One consideration, therefore, is the desirability of correcting the present imbalance by moving to new transition dates between standard and daylight saving time, on the basis of maximum daylight conditions which exist from March until October.

PUBLIC PREFERENCE FOR DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

A second consideration involved in the selection of transition dates is the general public preference for a March to October period of daylight saving time, weighed against some strong minority opposition to extending the length or changing the dates of the period.

Public opinion polls conducted during the 1975 eight-month DST experiment indicated that the public favored daylight saving time from March through October, by a ratio of nearly two to one.

The Roper Organization has conducted two polls on daylight saving time preference since the 1974–75 experiments. Roper polls conducted in March 1976 and March 1980 indicated that almost one-half of the public favored an extended period of daylight saving time from the end of February to the end of October, while approximately one-third of the public preferred a continuation of the present six-month period. Collectively, it appears that rather consistently over this period the public has continued to favor daylight saving time for the additional months of March and April. Nevertheless, opposition to daylight saving time continues to be registered rather consistently as well. During the 1975 experiment, 13 percent of respondents strongly opposed daylight saving time in March and April. In the Roper polls, 17 percent of the public in 1976 and 15 percent in 1980 favored no daylight saving time at all.

Results from the 1974–75 public opinion polls indicated that the largest percentage of respondents opposed to daylight saving time live in areas that experience late sunrise problems under daylight saving time. This is because of their location relative to the standard meridians which define the time zones. These people tend to live near the western boundaries of the Eastern, Central and Mountain Time Zones, where sunrise times are always 30 to 60 minutes later than at the time zone centers. While these people will experience later sunrises than the majority of the population under any time system and, thus, will generally perceive daylight saving time as a problem, the intensity of this perception will vary depending on the actual clock times of these sunrises, which are controlled by the specific transition dates involved.

Our study findings indicated that a transition to daytime saving time on the first Sunday in March would provide most of the nation with sunrise times which are no later than those occurring at the end of October under the present six-month DST system. The actual clock times of sunrises during the first week in March would average 7:30 a.m Civil twilight, or dawn, would add thirty minutes of light before sunrise, sufficient to conduct outdoor activities by 7:00 a.m. This should be acceptable to a majority of the public who have indicated a perference for morning light by or before 7:00 a.m.

The main impact of a first Sunday in March transition date would be felt by an estimated 17 percent of U.S. population residing in the western regions of time zones. Those areas would experience an additional week or two of later sunrises averaging 8:00 a.m. with dawn at 7:30 a.m. The occurrence of these late sunrises at the very beginning of the daylight saving time period would cause a somewhat abrupt change in morning lighting conditions, as sunrises would have gradually grown earlier from January through February, only to become suddenly later again with the advent of daylight saving time in March. Discomfort over later sunrises should be fairly short-lived, however, as morning light conditions improve more rapidly in March than in any other month of the year.

Daylight saving time transition dates of the fourth Sunday in March and the last Sunday in October would provide the entire nation with sunrise times which are no later than those experienced under the present six-month DST system. By the fourth week in March, DST sunrise times throughout most of the nation would average 7:00 a.m., with dawn occurring at 6:30 a.m., while populations in the western regions of time zones would average 7:30 a.m. sunrises, with dawn at 7:00 a.m. The presence of morning light by 6:30 to 7:00 a.m. should satisfy the public preference for light by or before 7:00 a.m.

Let me now briefly summarize the technical findings regarding daylight saving time benefits.

ENERGY SAVINGS

As I have mentioned, we concluded that daylight saving time results in likely electricity savings of 1 percent in March and April, equivalent to roughly 100,000 barrels of oil per day or 6 million barrels over the two months. These savings were calculated from Federal Power Commission data for the four daylight saving time transitions in the winter, spring and fall of the 1974–1975 experiment. Due to this

limited data sample, the findings were fudged "probable", rather than conclusive. Theoretical studies of home heating fule consumption identified small savings due to daylight saving time. No potential increases in travel demand and gasoline use due to daylight saving time were identified. Overall, the lack of actual data precluded a reliable estimation of total energy savings due to daylight saving time.

MOTOR VEHICLE FATALITIES, TOTAL POPULATION

With respect to motor vehicle safety, we were able to identify a 0.7 percent reduction in traffic fatalities due to daylight saving time in March and April 1974 compared to the comparable months in 1973 when we were under standard time. I should add that our analysts believe that these estimates are conservative and that their calculations understated the real reduction due to daylight saving time which they judged to be on the order of 1.5 percent to 2 percent of traffic fatalities.

SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN SAFETY

Following the experiment with year-round daylight saving time in 1974, we recommended that only March and April be included in the 1975 experiment because of the public's concern over the safety of children traveling to school on dark mornings. Results of public opinion polls conducted in 1974 showed that 38 percent of respondents expressed concern for school children's safety during year-round daylight saving time, compared to 7 percent of respondents concerned with the issue during the 1975 March-April experiment.

Our final report contained results of both the Department of Transportation and the National Safety Council studies indicating that for the January-April 1974 period (i.e., under daylight saving time), school-age children were not subject to greater involvement in fatal accidents than the general population at any period of the day. A 1976 study of school-age fatalities performed by the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) used the same data base as the Department of Transportation, but analyzed only a subset of child fatalities in isolation from the general population and employed different statistical techniques. The National Bureau of Standards concluded that morning school-children fatalities increased in January and Feburary 1974 when daylight saving time was being observed, compared to the same period in 1973 when we were under standard time. No comparable increase in morning fatalities, however, was found for the March and April period. While the increase was statistically significant, the National Bureau of Standards judged it impossible to attribute it to daylight saving time rather than to some other factor or combination thereof. I should note that we did not agree with the methods and assumptions used by the Bureau to estimate these impacts. however, because of public concern for the safety of school children, the Department subsequently took the position that daylight saving time in January or February would not be desirable.

CRIME

With respect to the incidence of crime, a study of daylight saving time impacts showed reductions in violent crimes of 10 to 13 percent in Washington, D.C. throughout a three year period from 1973 to 1975. Due to time constraints, only data for Washington, D.C. and Los Angeles were obtained for analysis during our study. Subsequently, we found that the data for Los Angeles were not sufficiently detailed to reveal a daylight saving time effect.

CHANGES IN SCHOOL HOURS

With respect to school schedules, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare advised that only a small number of schools in two Midwest and Western States adjusted school hours during March and April 1975 as a consequence of daylight saving time.

OTHER EFFECTS

There were no measurable effects of daylight saving time reported by Federal agencies in the areas of agriculture, labor, and Federal park and recreational activities. Neither were there any reported effects on domestic or international commerce, with the exception of the construction industry, which was opposed to year-round daylight saving time, favoring instead an April through October period.

INTERNATIONAL

A more recent factor for consideration in extending daylight saving time into March is the vote by the ten Common Market Nations to join eleven other European nations in observing a uniform date for beginning summer daylight saving time in late March from 1983 to 1985. A DST transition in March would preserve existing levels of time uniformity between the U.S. and its major allies and trade partners, and would reduce the need for revisions in international travel schedules and associated inconveniences for travelers.

COMMUNICATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission (FCC) reported that daylight saving time caused audience losses of 2.5 percent of AM daytime radio stations from January through April 1974 and 1.5 percent during March and April 1975. Since the Commission's primary concern is daylight saving time's curtailment of AM morning radio service to listeners in certain areas of the country served by approximately 450 daytime stations, it supports the traditional six-month daylight saving time system or the enactment of specific provisions enabling it to take remedial steps as appropriate.

ADMINISTRATIVE EFFECTS

The Governors of the twenty-five States bordering or divided by time zone boundaries were asked whether these boundaries should be changed. It is significant that even though these States experience the latest in daylight saving time sunrises, the Governors, with one exception, favored retaining the present time zone boundaries. The exception advocated having only two continental time zones. Based on this survey, the Department did not recommend any change in the existing time zone boundaries.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Let me summarize the findings which bear on the extension of daylight saving time into March and April:

(1) The Department's studies of the various impact areas found no significant costs from extending daylight saving time to these months.

(2) Public opinion polls from 1974 to 1980 indicate a favorable public reaction to the observance of daylight saving time in March and April. The public has also consistently recorded its approval of daylight saving time in September and October.

(3) In the key impact areas of electricity usage, motor vehicle fatalities and crime, our studies found a consistent pattern of small, positive effects from daylight saving time. Furthermore, we found no evidence of an increase in school-age children fatilities in March or April under daylight saving time.

(4) A March to October daylight saving time period would be more logical than the present system for "saving" daylight because it would provide an equal number of days with long daylight hours on either side of the longest day of the year.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Mr. Chairman, the Department of Transportation supports an eight-month daylight saving time period beginning on the first Sunday in March and extending to the last Sunday in October. These dates would preserve the maximum daylight saving time benefits, and provide most of the nation with sunrise times which are no later than those already being experienced in October under the present six-month system. This change would satisfy the general public preference for an extended period of daylight saving time. A decision to extend the system will of course involve tradeoffs to weight potential reductions in fatalities and crimes, and other national benefits, against the opposition from those who will experience late sunrise problems at the beginning of March.

Mr. Chairman, this completes my prepared statement. My colleagues and I would be happy to try to answer any questions you might have.

Senator GORTON. Our first panel consists of Mr. Frank Taylor from the Amateur Softball Association and Mr. Derrick Crandall from the American Recreation Coalition.

Mr. Taylor, you may proceed.

STATEMENTS OF FRANK TAYLOR, PAST PRESIDENT, AMATEUR SOFTBALL ASSOCIATION, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.; AND DERRICK CRANDALL, PRESIDENT, AMERICAN RECREATION COALITION, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. TAYLOR. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before you and offer the view of the Amateur Softball Association on the extension of the beginning of daylight saving time for 1 month in the spring, as proposed, from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October.

Our association, which is the governing body of softball in the United States, supports this change for the following reasons. One, energy conservation and monetary savings. Many of our teams begin practice and the regular season games between the last Sunday in March and the last Sunday in April.

This year it has been very unseasonably cold and wet and we are threatened with a 3 to 6 inch snowstorm in Richmond, where I am from—Richmond, Va.—and, believe it or not, we are still starting to play softball during this critical part that this bill deals with, and that is the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in April. In fact, last weekend we had a tournament with 48 teams in it.

Most of the teams in our association are made up of adults or are coached by adults, and it is necessary for these practices and games to be played in the evening after work or on the weekends. The proposed legislation will allow these teams an extra hour of playing time without the necessity of artificial lighting. This is another opportunity that we have as a Nation to conserve energy.

In addition, our local governments would save a considerable amount of money. The cost of artificial lighting has increased substantially in the last several years. Budget cuts on the local level, not only in Washington, but down in the State governments and, importantly, to our recreation programs in local government, have really impacted recreation very hard.

It is not considered by many as a vital service. We have safety and health and things that take preeminence in the budget, and recreation seems to come in toward the end. So the cutting of costs to the recreation department at this time would be very appropriate. It would be very, very helpful and I am sure help from the Federal Government on this level would be very much appreciated by our local governments.

In addition, we have private recreation associations that also have to substantiate the costs for the extra hour of artificial lighting. Some of the fields that we play on are not as fortunate as others and we do not have any lighting. This requires us to have what we call twilight leagues. The games cannot commence until after work and yet they have to be completed by dark.

During this time of the year it is very, very difficult to have enough time to play even one ballgame because of the fact that it is getting dark approximately at 6 or 6:30 now in the Richmond area, and I am sure it varies across the country. But basically we do not have but about 1 hour after work in order to participate in outdoor recreational activities.

This would double the amount of time that we have and would make it possible to play a full game or even a possible doublehead-

er in games of slow pitch. Slow pitch softball is about 90 percent of softball in the United States. Under the present situation, many of our players have to leave work a little early in order to get out and practice softball in the afternoon.

To give you some kind of idea of the number of people who are involved in softball, it is estimated that 30 million Americans participate annually in the sport of softball, so I think you can see it might have an effect on our productivity if the people getting away at 4:30 or 4:45 when they can stay and finish up at 5:00 or 5:15, but, you know, if you have to play softball that becomes more important than finishing your job.

You cannot be late to practice. Hopefully, the boss is on the golf course.

School teams would also benefit. Many of our junior and senior high schools have softball teams, and even our colleges are now having softball programs or women's softball programs at colleges. An extra hour of daylight in the afternoon would give our student athletes another hour to develop their skills, which is important to us as a Nation, as we now compete in international softball events such as the Panama Games and the World Championships of the International Softball Federation.

Also, presently it is necessary during this time of the year for many of these students to be excused from class in order to participate in a game in a neighboring school. They have to miss their last period of school in order to take the bus ride for 10 or 15 miles over to play the warmup and practice and play the game and get the game over with before darkness.

So this additional hour of afternoon daylight time provided by this legislation would allow our student ballplayers to remain in class 1 additional hour, possibly a very important course—maybe science or technology.

On behalf of the estimated 30 million Americans who participate annually in the sport of softball, I want to strongly urge the adoption of this legislation to extend daylight saving time from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October. I have heard other various periods of time mentioned here about 1973, 1974, and 1975, but actually the bill that you propose would really give softball just what we need.

So you have our full support. I know there are other activities that will benefit from this, such as soccer, baseball, lacrosse, and many others, which I do not represent but I am sure that the Senate and the Congress will recognize that softball is not the only sport in the land.

One thing that I think is important is that spring actually begins in March. It is an appropriate time of the year for us to start enjoying our extra hour of daylight in the afternoons as more and more Americans turn to the great outdoors and pursue activities such as softball.

I certainly want to thank you for your attention this morning and I will be willing to answer any questions that either member of the committee may have.

Senator GORTON. Thank you, Mr. Taylor. We will hear from you, Mr. Crandall, and then ask questions of both of you.

Mr. CRANDALL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Senator Mitchell. I am Derrick Crandall and serve as president of the American Recreation Coalition. I am delighted to be here this morning to discuss the proposal to extend daylight saving time in the United States.

My organization is comprised of 85 corporations and associations actively involved in recreation. I have appended a list of those members to my testimony for your reference.

Americans devote more time and more resources to recreation today than they ever have before in our Nation's history. Virtually every American participates in one or more forms of active outdoor recreation. Obviously softball, and my colleague has made a strong case on behalf of the softball players, is one of the examples of the exploding demand for outdoor recreation.

In participating in recreation Americans spend some one-quarter of a trillion dollars per year. About $100 billion of this is on outdoor recreation. After discounting the effect of inflation, we see a real increase of some 50 percent since 1965. Even more astonishing is the intensity of the participation we see in recreation.

The Department of the Interior projected the growth in outdoor recreation back in 1965 and, frankly, they predicted heavy increases in recreation demand. But in fact their projections proved dramatically conservative. By 1977 participation in activities as diverse as whitewater rafting, kayaking, rafting, skiing, hiking, and many other forms were already 100 percent above participation levels projected for 1980.

In part, this growth can be attributed to the increasing wealth of our society in the 1960's and 1970's, in part to increase in leisure time and in part to changes in demographics. But research done for us and for other recreation community organizations by Yankelovich, Skelly & White suggest there is another key consideration, and that is the markedly high importance that recreation plays today in our mental well-being and in our sense of self-worth.

They tell us that fewer and fewer Americans derive real satisfaction from their working hours and that some one-third of all Americans look upon their jobs as simply the way that they are able to afford to buy the goods, to buy the opportunities that provide them with fulfillment, whether that fulfillment comes from tennis or sailing, motorcycling or skiing, marathoning or bicycling or some other aspect of active outdoor activities.

We have had a revolution in recreation over the past two decades. Recreation forms never before considered are now enjoyed by millions and participation in old line recreation activities has soared. In fact, this is straining the capabilities of our parks and open spaces. It is an issue recently examined by a blue ribbon task force assembled by Lawrence Rockefeller.

I want to especially thank the chairman for his support given to that group, the Outdoor Recreation Policy Review Group, and for his decision to cosponsor legislation I understand will be introduced today to create a national commission on outdoor recreation.

Recreation is now more than a weekend phenomenon. Millions of Americans now enjoy individual and organized recreation activities weekday evenings. Overall, this change has been useful. Increased recreational opportunities translate into improved mental and physical health and to increased productivity in the workplace,

into a healthy release of the stresses and the tensions of modern, fast-paced life styles.

It is this expansion of weekday, after-hours recreation which causes us to support S. 255, the proposed extension of daylight saving time. By effectively transferring daylight hours from the early morning to the early evening, residents of the United States will be afforded increased opportunity for outdoor activities for an additional month each spring.

We urge the Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space to act quickly and favorably on this legislation.

Thank you.

Senator GORTON. Thank you both very much.

Each of you represents organizations with literally tens of millions of Americans interested in outdoor recreation. Now I just picked up a copy of this morning's Washington Post, and as we hold this hearing here today we are in the midst of the time which would be covered by daylight saving time under this bill, which is now on standard time.

I know that today here in Washington, D.C. about halfway north and south in the United States, the sun rises at 5:26 in the morning, which means that it begins to get light a little bit before 5, and sunset is at 6:49 in the evening, which means that it is very, very dark by 7:15.

Can either of you tell me what percentage, if any, of the outdoorsmen, of the people who like outdoor recreation in your organizations, would rather have the hour from 5:30 to 6:30 in the morning for outdoor recreation than to have the hour from 6:30 to 7:30 in the evening?

Mr. TAYLOR. I can answer that very quickly. I do not know of any softball that is played at 5 in the morning.

I know an awful lot of softball games that are called because of darkness at 6:30 in the evening.

Senator GORTON. Thank you. Mr. Crandall?

Mr. CRANDALL. I would agree. I would say that the majority of activities, certainly, would benefit. In fairness, one traveling the streets of Washington to see early morning will see joggers. Perhaps you would see a certain Senator out there.

Senator GORTON. Not at 5:30.

Mr. CRANDALL. There are some individual recreation enthusiasts that do run, but they run all year round and they run in the light or the dark. I expect it is the organized recreation activities that will benefit most heavily from the increase in daylight saving time.

Senator GORTON. In other words, an overwhelming majority of Americans get more use out of daylight between 6:30 and 7:30 in the evening than between 5:30 and 6:30 in the morning, don't they?

Mr. CRANDALL. Certainly.

Mr. TAYLOR. If I may offer another comment, I find that many of our school teams, not necessarily softball—my son is involved with soccer and they have to have practice at 6 or 6:30 in the morning early in the year because they do not have enough time in the afternoon. So he is asked to get up at 5:30 or 6 and go up to the high school to practice soccer because we have to use that practice time and now it is in the morning.

Senator GORTON. That is the primary argument for this bill, is it not, convenience of people—the way people actually live?

Senator Mitchell?

Senator MITCHELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have no questions.

Senator GORTON. Thank you both very, very much for coming to be here with us today.

Our second panel is Mr. Greiner from the Southland Corp. and Miss Liebowitz from the National Association of Convenience Stores.

If they will both come forward, we will be happy to hear from them.

Mr. Greiner, you may proceed.

STATEMENT OF MIKE GREINER, ZONE MANAGER, SOUTHERN MARYLAND ZONE, THE SOUTHLAND CORP., DALLAS, TEX.; AND TERI LIEBOWITZ, GOVERNMENT RELATIONS COORDINATOR, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONVENIENCE STORES, McLEAN, VA.

Mr. GREINER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. My name is Mike Greiner. I am the zone manager for the Washington, D.C.-southern Maryland zones of the Capital Division of the Southland Corp. The Southland Corp., 7-Eleven Stores, is the world's largest operator and franchisor of convenience stores and the Nation's 13th largest retailer.

We are in favor of S. 255 to amend daylight saving time. We are convinced that this legislation will promote energy conservation, reduce crime, increase traffic safety, increase productivity, recreational activities and, sure, should be good for business.

We have heard quite a bit about energy conservation and traffic safety. I would like to briefly address the issue of reduced crime. The Department of Transportation study in 1973 indicated that crime could be reduced by 10 to 13 percent and we have additional information in this area. In 1976, the Southland Corp. introduced a nationwide crime prevention program focused on reducing the number of armed robberies that occur in 7-Eleven Stores.

We are now realizing a 55-percent drop in armed robberies in our stores nationwide. Indeed, there are several elements of this program which are designed to make our stores less attractive to robbers, but there is no arguing the fact that fewer robberies are committed during daylight hours. Extending daylight saving time should reduce the incidence of armed robberies even further.

I also mentioned the business benefits. Quite frankly, the daylight saving time is good for business. The majority of shopping done at 7-Eleven stores occurs during the daylight hours, with our heaviest concentration during the evening rush hour period of 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. Based on research conducted in 1980, 82 percent of total dollar sales for our 7-Eleven stores occurred between the hours of 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. Of that amount, just under 40 percent of the sales are between 4 p.m. and 11 p.m. There is no question that extending the evening daylight hours increases business activity.

One final point that I would like to summarize, and then I will entertain any questions, the Southland Corp. and its more than 52,000 employees are active in social awareness and community involvement programs throughout the country. You may know that the Southland Corp. is a major corporate sponsor of the "Jerry Lewis Labor Day Telethon." In our 6-year involvement we have helped raise over $21 million for MDA.

The Southland Dairies were the first corporate sponsor of the March of Dimes, and the Mothers' March on Birth Defects. and the 7-Eleven stores became the first national sponsor of the March of Dimes Walk America. I now emphasize these activities mainly to stress the fact that it is our employees who by and large plan and initiate programs to help raise contributions to these charities. They involve their wives and children, friends and neighbors.

And extending the period of daylight saving time gives them, as well as all of us involved in the programs, the opportunity to plan more outdoor activities which serve to benefit not only themselves but those who are less fortunate.

I would be happy to answer any questions.

[The statement follows:]

STATEMENT OF MIKE GREINER, ZONE MANAGER OF THE SOUTHERN MARYLAND ZONE, CAPITAL DIVISION, OF THE SOUTHLAND CORPORATION.

Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is Mike Greiner. I am the Zone Manager of the Southern Maryland Zone, Capital Division, of The Southland Corporation. It is my pleasure to come before you today to speak on behalf of The Southland Corporation in support of S.255, a bill to amend the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide that daylight saving time begin on the last Sunday in March rather than the last Sunday in April.

Mr. Chairman, The Southland Corporation is the world's largest operator and franchisor of convenience stores and the nation's 13th largest retailer. Today, with over 7,000 7-Eleven stores located in neighborhoods across the United States, almost 7 million customers are served every day. The entire convenience store concept—that is, enabling customers to shop quickly and conveniently—evolved as a response to the desires and needs of the American people who want more flexibility in their lives to accomplish their personal needs, such as shopping, as well as their leisure needs.

As we understand it, Mr. Chairman, in addition to extending the period of daylight saving time, S.255 would provide that the Department of Transportation study the effects of the Act and the submit a report to Congress within two years. In our opinion, the bill would result in a multitude of benefits for the American public. There are many sound, logical reasons for endorsing S.255. And we are not the only ones who think so. The Southland Corporation has joined with an impressive list of organizations to form an ad hoc committee called the Coalition of Daylight Saving Time. United in its support of the legislation, the Coalition is a broad-based group representing manufacturers, marketing, sales, recreational groups, and handicapped organizations. The membership includes the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation, the National Association of Convenience Stores, the Amateur Softball League Association, the National Recreational Council of America, and the Clorox Company. Attached with our statement is a copy of a letter signed by Mr. John P. Thompson, Chairman of the Board of The Southland Corporation, on behalf of the Coalition, in support of S.255. We are convinced that this legislation will promote: (1) energy conservation; (2) reduced crime; (3) increased traffic safety; (4) increased mobility for handicapped and the night blind; (5) increased productivity; and (6) increased recreational activities.

Even without the active participation of such a responsible group as the Coalition, Southland would be a strong advocate for the extension of daylight saving time. The issue is not new to us. In fact, a substantial representation of Southland employees have consistently expressed their support, verbally and in writing, for the extension of daylight saving time.

Many of the witnesses here today already cited convincing studies to validate the need and appropriateness of extended DST. The Department of Transportation has concluded that the equivalent of 100,000 barrels of oil per day can be saved during the two extra months of DST. The extent of saving is substantially augmented when you consider the fact that no additional costs are required for administering DST, and that no level of government bureaucracy must be created. Other studies conducted jointly by the DOT and the National Bureau of Standards have shown that traffic accidents can be reduced by as many as 200 per year, and that DST has no significant effect on the number of morning accidents involving school children.

We should consider the crime issue for a moment. According to studies conducted in the District of Columbia, DST can help reduce crime by 10 to 13 percent (Congressional Record, October 18, 1981, H7849). We have additional information in that area. In 1976, The Southland Corporation introduced a nationwide crime prevention program focused on reducing the number of armed robberies that occur in 7-Eleven stores. We are now realizing a 55 percent drop in armed robberies in our stores nationwide. Indeed there are several elements of the program which are designed to make our stores less attractive to robbers. But there is no arguing the fact that fewer robberies are committed during daylight hours. Extending daylight saving time should help reduce the incidents of armed robbery even further.

S. 255 has economic advantages, too. Quite frankly, Mr. Chairman, DST is good for business. The majority of shopping done at a 7-Eleven store occurs during the daylight hours with our most heavy concentration during the evening rush hour period from 4 p.m. to 11 p.m. Based on research conducted in 1980, 82 percent of total dollar sales occur between the hours of 7 a.m. and 11:00 p.m. Of that amount 39.5 percent of sales are between 4 p.m. and 11 p.m. There is just no question that extending evening daylight hours increases business activity.

The increased sales and economic opportunities are not limited to 7-Eleven stores alone. It cuts across the entirte retail industry translating into profits for suppliers, producers, marketers, manufactures, and sales people. It truly becomes a productivity and economic incentive act, which translates into more jobs for more people.

Much has been said about the leisure time needs of Americans and how public opinion surveys indicate public preference for DST. Leisure time is important to Americans. We all enjoy our fun time. And even those hours—the fun hours—can be used in a productive and beneficial manner. Let me explain. The Southland Corporation and its more than 52,000 employees are active in social awareness and community involvement programs throughout the country. Southland, as a sponsor of the Jerry Lewis Labor Day Telethon for the Muscular Dystrophy Association, has raised $21 million for MDA in six years, the largest amount raised by a corporate sponsor. Southland Dairies were the first corporate sponsor of the March of Dimes in 1978 sponsors the annual Mothers March for Birth Defects. The 7-Eleven stores became the first national sponsor of the March of Dimes' WalkAmerica in 1981. I emphasize these activities mainly to stress the fact that it is our employees who, by and large, plan and initiate programs to help raise contributions to these charities. In large part, they do it on their own time. They involve their wives, husbands, children, friends, and neighbors. Extending the period of daylight saving time gives them, as well as all of us involved in these programs, the opportunity to plan more outdoor activities which serve to benefit not only ourselves, but those who are less fortunate.

Mr. Chairman, among other things, our system of government is intended to be responsive to the needs and requirements of the majority of our people. Clearly the provisions of S. 255 serve those intentions. Also, S. 255 provides additional economic and productivity opportunities without creating additional levels of government red tape and bureaucracy. By amending the Uniform Time Act of 1966 to provide a longer period of daylight saving time, S. 255 becomes a response to compelling reasons to alter our current law.

We commend, you, Mr. Chairman, and your committee for the fine work that has been done on this legislation. We plan to work diligently to help assure its passage both in the Senate and the House of Representatives.

THE SOUTHLAND CORP.,
January 26, 1983.

Senators GEORGE J. MITCHELL and SLADE GORTON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATORS MITCHELL AND GORTON: The Coalition on Daylight Saving Time would like to take this opportunity to express its support for your efforts to have a four-week extension of daylight saving time enacted.

As a broad-based coalition representing manufacturers, marketing, sales, recreational groups, and handicapped organizations, we are united in our judgment that your legislation will promote: (1) energy conservation; (2) reduced crime; (3) increased traffic safety; (4) increased mobility for handicapped and the night blind; (5) increased productivity; and (6) increased recreational opportunities.

For these and other reasons, the House of Representatives passed similar legislation in the 97th Congress. This action reflects the sentiments of most Americans who, according to recent polls, favor this extension.

The Coalition appreciates your leadership on this vital issue and looks forward to working with you in this important effort.

Sincerely,

JOHN P. THOMPSON,
Chairman of the Board,
for the Coalition.

Senator GORTON. Thank you, Mr. Greiner. We will include your formal written statement in the record as well, and we will do the same for you, Miss Liebowitz,. if you summarize your testimony.

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. Good morning, Mr. Chairman and Senator Mitchell. My name is Teri Liebowitz. I do represent the National Association of Convenience Stores, and we appreciate the opportunity to testify this morning in favor of S. 255 seeking to extend daylight saving time.

The National Association of Convenience Stores is a national nonprofit trade association for the convenience store industry. It serves as a communication link for its 900 corporate retail members representing 38,000 stores located in every State of the Union. In 1981, total convenience store sales equaled $23.2 billion, up to 13 percent over 1980.

While a 13-percent increase in total sales would have been greeted with elation by many sectors of the recession-ridden U.S. economy that year, it is important to note that convenience stores have been enjoying annual sales gains of 20 percent or better since 1977. Clearly, convenience stores are the fastest growing segment of the retail food industry and as we expand our contribution to the overall health of the U.S. economy also expands.

The concept and reality of the convenience store has been successful and continues to grow for one basic reason. Today's Americans are on the move. They are busy people on their way to work, home, and play. They are active and mobile consumers. In convenience stores Americans have found a quick and easy place to pick up everything from soups to snacks, from batteries to beach balls.

The convenience store industry provides these busy Americans with a commodity they can never get enough of, and that is time. The point is, the convenience store industry recognized long ago the premium placed by Americans on their time. What I am here to speak in support of today, the bill, S. 255, seeking to extend daylight saving time would also tremendously help today's busy Americans by providing an extra hour of daylight in the evening when most of us are out and about our daily routines for an additional 1 month each year.

While extended daylight saving time does not literally lengthen a day, adding an extra hour of daylight during the average American's busiest time of day would be the next best thing. Specifically, S. 255 will extend daylight saving time by changing the beginning date from the current last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in March.

Enactment of this bill would conform the start of daylight saving time to the reality of most people's lives and purposes. On April 1 each year, the sunrise times for a majority of locations in the country occur before 6 a.m. and sunsets are before 7 p.m. Extending DST as proposed by S. 255 would provide busy Americans with a far more useful hour of daylight in the evening to recreate, exercise, or shop than they presently have between 5 a.m. and 6 a.m. each morning during April, as has been pointed out, and that would be a big boon to the 99 million working Americans today.

S. 255 in very important part assures that no sunrises in the spring will be later than those presently occurring in the fall, an important aspect of the bill which accommodates the very legitimate concern for the safety of schoolchildren traveling to school in the morning.

There are many quantifiable benefits of extended DST which have been articulated already by the Department of Transportation and I will not go over those parts of our statement. But when these reasons—significant energy conservation, reduced traffic fatalities and injuries, and reduced crime—are paired with very strong public sentiment for an extended DST, the logic supporting extension becomes clear. Enactment of S. 255 would serve many purposes well.

Of course, the statement of the National Association of Convenience Stores is not complete without a comment on our specific interests in securing extended DST. An extra hour of daylight in the evening during April would expand recreational, community-oriented, and shopping opportunities for Americans. It will also serve to increase mobility during afterwork hours in the spring.

Both of these factors will contribute favorably to our businesses through increased customer traffic, particularly among working women—some 47 million women whose business our industry is seeking to attract in larger numbers. Women are more likely to make afterwork shopping trips in daylight hours as opposed to darkness.

So on behalf of our members, the majority of whom are small businesses and are located within neighborhoods, we are supporting S. 255 because its enactment in many ways would serve to strengthen and expand our businesses and would also promote a larger role for the convenience store industry in the overall economy.

In summary, Mr. Chairman, I would like to briefly return to my opening comments on the success record of the convenience store industry. We have been successful because we have responded positively to the rapidly changing lifestyles of Americans today. We have recognized the value of time. The Senate has a similar opportunity here as they address the issue of expanded DST to enact S. 255 and to give the majority of Americans exactly what they need and exactly what they want—the opportunity to have the benefit of an extra hour of daylight during their busiest time of day.

That benefit alone, not to mention the valuable energy that will be saved and all the other benefits discussed earlier, presents Congress with the opportunity to do something very useful for the majority of Americans with relatively few adverse effects and practically no expenditure—a scenario not often posed to Congress.

The National Association of Convenience Stores urges you to favorably consider the enactment of S. 255 as expeditiously as possible. Through our active participation in an ad hoc committee supporting extended DST, some of them testifying today, we stand ready to assist your efforts. Thank you very much.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much. Mr. Greiner, what does the 7-Eleven in your store's name stand for?

Mr. GREINER. Originally, the stores were open from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Senator GORTON. Is that their standard set of hours now?

Mr. GREINER. The majority of our stores are open 24 hours now. However, we do have quite a few stores on extended hours—7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Senator GORTON. Do either you in your organization or, you, Miss Liebowitz in yours, do you have any stores which are not 24-hour-a-day stores that stay open all the time, that actually open their doors at 5 or 5:30 in the morning?

Mr. GREINER. Yes, sir.

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. Yes; we do. There are 18-hour stores and 24-hour stores, some 16-hour.

Senator GORTON. What are the hours in an 18-hour store typically?

Mr. GREINER. In our organization it would be basically a 6 a.m. to midnight store.

Senator GORTON. Six a.m. to midnight?

Mr. GREINER. Yes, sir.

Senator GORTON. Are the hours from 5 to 6 in the morning good business hours?

Mr. GREINER. Generally, yes, sir.

Senator GORTON. From 5 to 6 in the morning?

Mr. GREINER. From 5 to around 8 in the morning. They would be the morning concentration.

Senator GORTON. How does 5 to 6 in the morning compare to, say, 6 to 7 or 7 to 8 in the evening?

Mr. GREINER. The 6 to 8 in the evening would definitely be a heavier concentration of business for us.

Senator GORTON. Would that be true pretty much over the country?

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. The evening drive-in time is, generally speaking, for the industry a more intensive business time, generally more intensely staffed than the early morning hours are.

Senator GORTON. Is it the most intensive business time?

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. The most intensive business time from my informal polling is generally right before work, which is the time period you are talking about between 6 and 8 in the morning. Lunchtime is a period when we do get an awful lot of traffic in our stores, and also right after work, the afterwork drive time, picking up things, the last thing you may need to have your dinner or something, right after work—those types of stops.

So that would be between 4 and 7 and between 4 and 8 in the evening.

Senator GORTON. And it was your testimony that women, at least, shoppers strongly preferred to shop during daylight hours?

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. Yes. I can submit for the record some information from a study that was done by Self Magazine, which is a magazine that pretty much mirrors and conducts an extensive study of women's shopping patterns that substantiates the fact that women do tend to make their shopping choices based on a number of things, darkness being one of them.

Senator GORTON. Is that for reasons of personal safety?

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. Yes, it is.

Senator GORTON. Does that consideration have any impact on your employees and the preference for their hours of work?

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. Let me see if I understand the question. The question is do we have employees——

Senator GORTON. Would women employees prefer to come to work or to go home from work in daylight hours?

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. I am sure that would follow. I am not sure in the store itself.

Mr. GREINER. I think that would be fairly accurate, yes, sir.

Senator GORTON. I think you started, Mr. Greiner, to talk a little bit about your crime prevention efforts.

Mr. GREINER. Yes, sir.

Senator GORTON. Is there any correlation between hours of daylight and the chances that there will be an attempted violent crime, robbery, in your member stores?

Mr. GREINER. Obviously there are fewer robberies committed during daylight hours. The majority of the robberies—I do not have an exact percentage—are committed at nighttime.

Senator GORTON. Would that be true with your rather broader membership as well, Miss Liebowitz?

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. Generally daylight is perceived as a very good deterrent, yes, and increased lighting is one of the things, as well as increased glass areas in the store. Lighting, daylight, those types of things we have incorporated in our stores to ward off crime and the possibility of crime.

Daylight certainly adds to that immeasurably.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator MITCHELL. Miss Liebowitz, is Mr. Greiner's organization part of yours?

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. Yes; they are the largest member of our organization.

Senator MITCHELL. So your interests are identical to a certain extent.

Ms. LIEBOWITZ. Yes, they are. Southland has had a longstanding interest in the issue as our corporate member and we felt that both of us would come and testify today.

Senator MITCHELL. I see. Thank you. I have no further questions.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much for coming.

Next we will hear from Mr. John Datt from the American Farm Bureau Federation.

STATEMENT OF JOHN C. DATT, SECRETARY AND DIRECTOR OF THE WASHINGTON OFFICE, AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

Mr. DATT. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate the opportunity to present the statement on behalf of the American Farm Bureau. As I indicated, I am secretary of the federation as well as director of the Washington office.

We appreciate the opportunity to testify on S. 255, which extends the length of daylight savings time by 1 month. The American Farm Bureau Federation is the Nation's largest general farm organization, with a membership of over 3 million member families in 48 States and Puerto Rico. The Farm Bureau policy is developed by the producer members at the county, State, and national levels of the organization.

The Farm Bureau policy regarding daylight savings time states, and I quote, "Daylight saving time should be limited to the period between Memorial Day and Labor Day. We oppose efforts to extend the present length of daylight saving time."

The Farm Bureau is concerned about lengthening daylight savings time period for the following reasons. Parents are concerned about their children waiting for a bus or walking to school in the dark. Even though the Department of Transportation has a study to show that there would be no increase in accidents, if daylight saving time were extended, no amount of studies can alleviate the concern in parents' minds with the increased reports of child molestation crime and the obvious fact that drivers cannot see as well in the dark. Rural people do not accept these results.

Two, during the harvest season many farmers must wait until the sun comes out and the dew disappears before they can begin work in the morning. This applies especially to the combining of soybeans and the making of hay. If farmers are to continue their church and community activities during the evening, they must quit work earlier by the sun, thereby losing at least 1 hour of time each day.

Surely everyone is eager for rural people to participate in community events. Farmers are eager for this to happen, but daylight saving time does impede this ability.

Three, over 2,300 radio stations which are licensed to operate only from sunrise to sunset lose an early morning of prime time listening integral by delaying their operating time by 1 hour each morning. This, too, affects farmers because of the marketing and weather reports provided by these stations.

We appreciate the opportunity to testify and I will be happy to answer any questions.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much.

Can you tell me what time school begins in most rural communities?

Mr. DATT. Most would be 8 in most rural communities. Some of them may be as early as 7:30, but 8 is the general hour that it begins.

Senator GORTON. How long is the average school busing trip in rural areas in the country; can you tell me?

Mr. DATT. I cannot give you an exact figure. I would expect you are talking somewhere in the area of 45 minutes to an hour in terms of the time.

Senator GORTON. The time on the bus?

Mr. DATT. Well, when you have consolidated schools that have to cover several major parts of the county, there may be two counties depending on the size of the county.

Senator GORTON. When there was daylight saving time all year long, did many schools in rural areas change the school hour time to meet the concerns that you have expressed?

Mr. DATT. I cannot answer that because I do not know without doing some research on that, Senator. I just do not know. I do not recall what we did during that particular period. I could check it and supply the information for the record.

Senator GORTON. Finally, on the second concern, I note that the Farm Bureau would really like us to change daylight saving time to have it only during nonschool time in the summer.

Mr. DATT. That is right.

Senator GORTON. One of your concerns is harvesting, but from the point of view of this bill, what percentage of small grain, soybeans, and hay are harvested in April?

Mr. DATT. There would be particularly in the area of hay, we would begin to start making hay during the April period, during the latter part of April. Also, we are not necessarily making hay. We are involved in planting and other things like that.

Senator GORTON. But at least from the point of view of harvesting, that is primarily a concern of the fall, is it not?

Mr. DATT. No. I grew up on a farm in Pennsylvania, a dairy farm up there, and we started to make hay—our first cutting was late April, early May. We were looking for three cuttings, and when you are taking alfalfa you will get your first cutting in late April, early May, and then come back in July and hope you can get a third one in September.

For the area, the Northeast area, and a lot of the Midwest where there is haying done, it becomes quite effective because it means—and I can cite from my own boyhood in all the time I was there, through college, meant that we could not get into the fields to do haying in the summer until 9 or 10.

It meant that what we had to do was then work 2 or 3 hours in the evening and it frankly prohibited us from being a part of many of the community activities. It prohibited, in my case, from being a full-time participant, say, in some of the American Legion baseball and some of these things because they were held in the evenings, and we were still farming, given the hours that we had to farm.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator Mitchell.

Senator MITCHELL. Mr. Datt, you have quoted from farm bureau policy regarding daylight saving time. Can you tell me when that policy was most recently adopted?

Mr. DATT. It was adopted in January 1983 at our annual meeting in Dallas, Tex., and was the result of policy discussions that took place during September, October, November, and December of last year. We started off at the county level. Our county farm bureau meetings, most of them, are in late August, September, and Octo-

ber. Our State farm bureau meetings are in November, mid-November to the first part of December, and then our annual meeting is the second week in January.

Senator MITCHELL. You say in your statement here that you do not accept the results of the study regarding schoolchildren. Do you have any contrary information?

Mr. DATT. No, I do not believe I have any contrary information. It is still the feeling of our rural people that they still have the concern of their children having to go in what they consider the pretty dark hours of the day, so I do not have any contrary evidence to offer in opposition.

Senator MITCHELL. In other words, you acknowledge that the only studies that have been done indicate that there is no basis for concern.

Mr. DATT. I think our major concerns would be the ones—well, one is a concern. I think our major concerns are really in two and also in three, where we lose an hour earlier and these radio stations, many of them, they are the ones who serve the rural areas. We lose an hour in the morning. That is when we get a lot of our market reports and market information.

As I said, the other thing is simply like in your State where there are a lot of small farmers who do their own farming. Typically—the farm I grew up on—who under daylight saving time cannot start to do haywork and fieldwork until the middle of the morning, which forces them into a late evening in terms of work.

Senator MITCHELL. That is really the thing that I find most surprising about your statement, Mr. Datt. I do come from a State in which agriculture is a significant industry. I have to say to you that I have not had a single person, farmer or anyone, come up to me and say I am against daylight saving time, and I travel widely in the rural areas. I am familiar with northern Maine, which is a potato-farming——

Mr. DATT. I am very familiar with your State. I have been all over it from top to bottom, all the counties that you have, county farm bureaus in every county up there. I guess the answer to that would be that many of the folks really realize that it is a continuing issue.

I think many of them have expressed the point of view that we have expressed here and rightly or wrongly have come to almost accept what has happened to them, although they would prefer another system. I should tell you just an interesting family story—that is, that I grew up on a dairy farm in Pennsylvania.

We maintained two clocks all the time I was growing up as a kid in the dairy operation. We had one that Dad called God's time, and it never changed. And the other one was my mother's clock, which she changed when daylight saving time came in so that she would know when various activities, particularly church activities and other activities. We farmed by my father's clock and we participated in community activities by my mother's clock.

And all the time that we were farming it was sort of a continuous joke between them in the family. I do not think that exists today, so I have had some experience with the issue that we are talking about.

Senator MITCHELL. Of course, we should, so the record is set straight, indicate that standard time is an invention of man as well.

Mr. DATT. My father never quite accepted that.

Senator MITCHELL. I guess perhaps the reason why farmers have not been concerned about this is that they have other problems.

Mr. DATT. Probably more pressing and more severe than this.

Senator MITCHELL. At least in my State they have been struggling to survive, and that has taken precedence over this.

Mr. DATT. We did feel that we should come here and express to the committee our point of view on the issue because it has been and still does continue to be an issue very much in the minds of farmers and ranchers.

Senator MITCHELL. Would it be fair to say, though, that it is not one of your highest legislative priorities?

Mr. DATT. I think it is fair to say that we have others, as you suggest, such as income problems, that are probably more serious and more severe than this particular issue.

Senator MITCHELL. Thank you, Mr. Datt. I have no further questions.

Senator GORTON. Thank you, Mr. Datt. We very much appreciate your coming.

Mr. DATT. Thank you very much.

Senator GORTON. The final witness is Ms. Fran Denman of the Retinitis Pigmentosa Foundation Fighting Blindness. Ms. Denman, we are happy to have you here. You may proceed.

STATEMENT OF FRAN DENMAN COUNIHAN, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION, RETINITIS PIGMENTOSA FOUNDATION FIGHTING BLINDNESS

Mrs. COUNIHAN. Thank you. I have gotten married in the last 3 weeks, so I am now using Fran Denman Counihan, as you will note on the last page of my statement.

Gentlemen, I want to thank you for the opportunity to be able to appear before you today. Historically, the RP Foundation Fighting Blindness has supported similar proposed legislation. I do not have any polls to cite to you this morning, nor do I have any statistics to quote, nor do I have any analysis in hand.

Instead, I offer you an opportunity to impact directly on the quality of life of 400,000 Americans, Americans that are affected by retinitis pigmentosa and other inherited retinal degenerations. I represent these Americans on behalf of the RP Foundation Fighting Blindness. We are a national organization based in Baltimore, founded in 1971, and we are devoted to research on retinal degenerations.

Today we represent 22,000 volunteers encompassed in these 400,000 Americans affected by the disease, and we have 60 affiliates throughout the United States. RP is a disease where the retina deteriorates, most often very slowly. It is characterized by tunnel vision, where you lose your peripheral vision, and often by night blindness.

Night blindness particularly is where our sight decreases with the inavailability of light and thus why we are so concerned with

daylight saving time. The disease results in gradual loss of sight and many times total blindness. There is no prevention. There is no treatment. There is no cure. Imagine, every hour of sight is a very precious gift. That extra hour of light is a benefit of extended daylight saving time.

S. 255 means a precious gift of sight. It means independence to 400,000 Americans. It means economic independence because they are able to drive themselves back and forth to work because of that increased daylight. It means community activities, so they are able to give back to society and their own communities. It means some time for recreational activities that they may never be able to experience.

It means the quality of life, a life where sight will already be limited by disease, not by legislation, but you can help. The foundation supports any attempt, whether it is 2 months, 1 month, even 1 week, even an hour, to extend the sight for these Americans. Let us urge you to please consider this legislation as you have been for the last number of years. We ask you to act swiftly, with compassion and empathy.

Senator GORTON. Thank you very much for that most eloquent statement.

Mrs. COUNIHAN. I will be happy to answer any questions or concerns you might have. I have also included in my statement a copy of our annual report for your files.

Senator GORTON. Thank you.

Senator MITCHELL. I have no questions.

Senator GORTON. I think you have covered it extremely well.

Mrs. COUNIHAN. I thank you for this opportunity to appear before you today.

Senator MITCHELL. You say you just got married?

Mrs. COUNIHAN. Three weeks ago.

Senator MITCHELL. Congratulations.

Mrs. COUNIHAN. Thank you.

Senator GORTON. With that, the meeting is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 10:47 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned, to reconvene upon the call of the Chair.]

[The following information was subsequently received for the record:]

AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION,
Fall Church, Va., April 18, 1983.

Hon. SLADE GORTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: The American Automobile Association is pleased to comment on S. 255, a bill to begin daylight saving time on the last Sunday in March rather than the last Sunday in April. Our interest in this bill in centered on the traffic fatality question, particularly as it relates to school-age children.

A 1968 study conducted by the AAA Traffic Engineering and Safety Department indicates that the hours of 3:00 to 5:00 PM are the most hazardous for all children and that the largest percentage of child pedestrian accidents occur between those hours or later.

Because the afternoon hours are more dangerous to school children than are the morning hours, AAA feels that extending daylight for one additional hour during the month of April may slightly decrease the overall number of school-age children traffic accidents.

Moreover, according to House Report 94-1443, certain months, namely April and September, and March and October, are comparable in terms of sunrise-symmetry.

Therefore, a later sunrise in April under DST would still be earlier than the October sunrise under DST (which is already included under the current DST system).

AAA offers one suggestion for consideration by the Subcommittee. Currently, DST ends the last Sunday in October. Unless Halloween falls on a Sunday, this holiday is observed after the return to Standard Time. Needless to say, more children are wandering through the streets on Halloween evening than any other evening of the year.

In the interest of pedestrian safety, AAA recommends that the return to Standard Time take place *after* Halloween—either the day after or the first sunday after. We feel that the extra hour of daylight on the particular evening would be a positive factor in child pedestrian safety.

We appreciate this opportunity to express our reviews on S. 255.

Sincerely

JOHN ARCHER,
Managing Director, Government Affairs.

AMERICAN PUBLIC POWER ASSOCIATION;
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1983.

Hon. SLADE GORTON,
Chairman Senate Subcommittee on Science, Technology and Space, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR GORTON: On behalf of the American Public Power Association, the national service organization representing over 1,750 local publicly owned utilities throughout the United States, I would like to advise you that the Association supports a one month extension of daylight savings time.

I respectfully request that this letter be inserted in the record.

Thank you for your consideration of our views.

Sincerely,

LAWRENCE S. HOBART,
Deputy Executive Director.

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ERRATA SHEET

[To accompany Serial No. 98–22, hearing on Extension of Daylight Saving Time]

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION,
Washington, D.C., June 24, 1983.

Hon. SLADE GORTON,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Science, Technology, and Space, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SLADE: In testimony before your Science, Technology, and Space Subcommittee recently, a Department of Transportation official discussed actions I took as Governor of Kentucky in January of 1974.

To clarify the circumstances surrounding those events, I have enclosed a copy of my letter to Secretary Brinegar which is referred to in the DOT testimony and his reply. These documents clearly indicate that acting in compliance with the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973, and due to the harsh effects of that Act on certain parts of Kentucky, I requested a realignment for those parts of Kentucky bordering on large out-of-state metropolitan areas. This enabled the Kentuckians in those border areas to commute to work in nearby states without having to adjust to a different time zone. When that emergency situation ceased by repeal of the Act in 1974, I requested that those areas of Kentucky revert back to their normal time zone.

I request that this letter and the attached documents be printed in the hearing record.

Sincerely,

WENDELL H. FORD,
U.S. Senator.

Enclosure.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR,
Frankfort, Ky., October 8, 1974.

Hon. CLAUDE S. BRINEGAR,
Secretary, U.S. Department of Transportation, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SECRETARY BRINEGAR: On January 3, 1974, by Proclamation, I, as Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, petitioned the Secretary of the United States Department of Transportation, for a realignment of the time zone limits in Kentucky. This Proclamation and petitioned request was made necessary to avoid undue hardship and to conserve fuel in Kentucky resulting from the passage of the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973.

The Congress has enacted and the President has now signed H.R. 16102 into law. This legislation amends the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973 to exempt from its provisions the period from the last Sunday in October, 1974 through the last Sunday in February, 1975.

This action on the part of the Congress will allow the nation to move the clocks back one hour during the months of November and December, 1974, and January and February, 1975. This action will alleviate, to a great degree, the problems of extreme hardship to school children, working mothers, agriculture and industry requiring daylight working conditions and to commerce during these winter months. My Proclamation of January 3, 1974, was primarily focused on the hardship which would result during the winter months by mandatory daylight saving time.

In my judgment, the realignment of Kentucky's time zone limits, as proposed in my Proclamation and approved by the Secretary of Transportation on January 4, 1974, is obviated and rendered unnecessary by the enactment of H.R. 16102.

Therefore, as Governor of Kentucky, I hereby request that the Secretary of Transportation approve, effective at 2 o'clock antemeridian on the last Sunday of October, 1974, the following time zone limit adjustments in Kentucky.

a. The counties of Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Pendleton, Bracken, Mason, Lewis, Greenup, Carter, Boyd and Lawrence would remain in the eastern standard time zone.

b. The counties of Meade, Hardin, Larue, Taylor, Bullitt, Nelson, Marion, Casey, Jefferson, Spencer, Washington, Boyle, Lincoln, Pulaski, McCreary, Oldham, Shelby, Anderson, Mercer, Garrard, Rockcastle, Laurel, Whitley, Trimble, Henry, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Madison, Jackson, Clay, Knox, Bell, Carroll, Owen, Scott, Fayette, Gallatin, Harrison, Bourbon, Clark, Estill, Lee, Owsley, Robertson, Nicholas, Montgomery, Powell, Fleming, Bath, Menifee, Wolfe, Breathitt, Perry, Leslie, Harlan, Rowan, Morgan, Magoffin, Knott, Letcher, Elliott, Johnson, Floyd, Martin and Pike would be realigned so as to be in the eastern standard time zone effective 2:00 a.m. Sunday, October 27, 1974.

c. The counties of Ballard, Carlisle, Hickman, Fulton, McCracken, Graves, Livingston, Marshall, Calloway, Crittenden, Caldwell, Lyon, Trigg, Union, Webster, Hopkins, Christian, Henderson, McLean, Muhlenberg, Todd, Daviess, Ohio, Butler, Logan, Hancock, Breckinridge, Grayson, Edmonson, Warren, Simpson, Hart, Barren, Allen, Green, Metcalfe, Monroe, Adair, Cumberland, Russell, Clinton, and Wayne would remain in the central time zone of Kentucky.

In essence, this request reestablishes the time zone limits in Kentucky as they were prior to January 6, 1974, in light of H.R. 16102, an approval of this request will serve the convenience of commerce including carriers engaged in interstate and foreign commerce and the broadcast media. In addition, this requested action will not be detrimental to the national energy conservation program.

Even though the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973 terminates as of 2:00 a.m. Sunday, April 27, 1975, I am aware that H.R. 16102 amends this act by exempting from its provisions the period from the last Sunday in October 1974, through the last Sunday in February, 1975. This means that Kentucky, along with the rest of the nation, would be on daylight saving time by March of 1975.

According to official tables of sunrises and sunsets, during the month of March, 1975, the average sunrise and sunset, as projected by the United States Naval Observatory, will occur prior to 8:00 a.m. and after 7:30 p.m. respectively, in the eastern time zone of Kentucky while observing daylight saving time.

Unlike the harsher winter months, March and April do not pose the same kind of problems of undue hardship which people are required to endure when daylight saving time is imposed year round.

Approval of this request is also important in the context of our national policy of uniformity of time and to avoid a resulting chaotic time change situation. If no action is taken prior to October 27, 1974, those counties listed in (b) above, including the metropolitan communities of Louisville and Lexington, will have the following time changes during this period: On October 27, 1974, these counties would move the clocks back one hour and observe Central Standard Time (CST); on February 23, 1975, these counties would move the clocks forward one hour and observe Central Daylight Time (CDT); on April 27, 1975, these counties, as a result of the termination of the Emergency Daylight Saving Time legislation, would again move the clocks forward one hour and observe Eastern Daylight Time (EDT). Clearly, this result will not serve the convenience of commerce or the broadcast media; nor, will it alleviate the problems of undue hardship or serve the interests of the national energy conservation program which is the very basis for the amendment to the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act.

I urge your utmost attention to this vital matter and respectfully request your favorable consideration on this action.

Sincerely,

WENDELL H. FORD, *Governor.*

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

[OST Docket No. 34, Notice No. 74–13]

EMERGENCY DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME—KENTUCKY

The Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973, as originally enacted (December 15, 1973, Public Law 93–182) ("the Act"), ad-

vances the standard time by one hour in all eight standard time zones of the United States continuously from 2:00 a.m. Sunday, January 6, 1974, to 2:00 a.m. Sunday, April 27, 1975, and provides that the time as so advanced shall be standard time. On October 5, 1974, the President signed an amendment to the Act (Public Law 93-434) which returns the United States to nonadvanced time for four months—from 2:00 a.m. Sunday, October 27, 1974, to 2:00 a.m. Sunday, February 23, 1975. Thus, under the amendment daylight saving time will not be observed in the United States during this fourth-month period.

Section 3(b) of the Act permits the President to grant a State's request for realignment of the existing limits of time zones if the State, by proclamation of its Governor, makes a finding prior to Sunday, January 6, 1974—the effective date of the Act—that such realignment is necessary to avoid undue hardship or to conserve fuel in such State or part thereof. By Executive Order 11751, issued December 15, 1973, the President designated and empowered the Secretary of Transportation to exercise the President's authority to grant realignments.

Procedures and criteria for implementation were promulgated by the Secretary (49 CFR Part 73; December 20, 1973, 38 FR 34876) which specifically reserved to the Secretary the authority to revoke or modify a realignment granted by the Secretary (49 CFR § 73.11(a)).

The Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, the Honorable Wendell H. Ford, by proclamation issued January 3, 1974, requested that the limits of the division between the eastern and central time zones in Kentucky be realigned during the effective period of the Act to include within the central time zone all of the Commonwealth except twelve northeastern counties (Boone, Kenton, Campbell, Grant, Pendleton, Bracken, Mason, Lewis, Greenup, Carter, Boyd, and Lawrence). The twelve counties which were to remain in the eastern time zone are proximate to the Ohio and West Virginia State lines.

The proclamation and supporting data submitted by the Governor of Kentucky established that more than 75 percent of the population of Kentucky lives in the extreme western edge of the eastern time zone (as then delineated); that observance of eastern advanced time within most of that portion of Kentucky in the eastern time zone would cause extreme hardship to school children, and to agriculture and industry requiring daylight working conditions; that the convenience of commerce would be served by western Kentucky counties observing the same time as adjacent areas in Tennessee and Indiana; and that the proposed realignment would not be detrimental to the national energy conservation program. The data submitted also established that the twelve counties which were to remain in the eastern time zone are commercially related to adjacent areas in Ohio and West Virginia, and that the convenience of commerce would best be served by their continued observance of the same time as these areas.

Upon consideration of the proclamation and supporting data, I found that the requested realignment of the limits of the eastern and central time zones within Kentucky would be consistent with the objectives sought to be achieved by the Act. I therefore ordered that during the effective period of the Act (January 6, 1974 to April 27, 1975) the limit between the eastern and central time zones in the Commonwealth of Kentucky was to be defined as follows:

From the junction of the east line of Spencer County, Indiana, with the Indiana-Kentucky boundary northerly and easterly along that boundary to the west line of Boone County, Kentucky; thence southerly along the west line of Boone County to the north line of Grant County; thence west along the north line of Grant County to the west line of Grant County; thence southerly along the west line of Grant County to the south line of Grant County; thence easterly along the south lines of Grant and Pendleton Counties to the west line of Bracken County; thence south along the west line of Bracken County to the south line of Bracken County; thence easterly along the south lines of Bracken, Mason, Lewis, and Carter Counties to the west line of Lawrence County; then south along the west line of Lawrence County to the south line of Lawrence County; thence easterly and northerly along the south line of Lawrence County to its junction with the Kentucky-West Virginia boundary; thence southerly along the Kentucky-West Virginia boundary and the Kentucky-Virginia boundary to the Kentucky-Tennessee boundary; thence west along the Kentucky-Tennessee boundary to its junction with the west line of Scott County, Tennessee (39 FR 1524, January 10, 1974).

In light of the recent amendment to the Act discussed above, Governor Ford, by letter of October 8, 1974, has requested that the Secretary change the expiration of the realignment from 2:00 a.m. Sunday, April 27, 1975, when the Act expires and the realignment originally was to expire, to 2:00 a.m. Sunday, October 27, 1974, when nonadvanced time resumes under the amendment. The requested action would return the limit between the eastern and central time zones in Kentucky to the eastern time zone. Governor Ford cites the fact that during March (and, *a fortiori*, during April) the sun rises early enough and sets late enough in the affected part of Kentucky that the observance of advanced (daylight saving) time would not produce the undue hardship which the realignment was designed to relieve.

The Governor also cites the fact that, if this present request is not granted, the affected part of Kentucky, including the metropolitan areas of Louisville and Lexington, will undergo three time changes between October 27, 1974, and April 27, 1975: on October 27, 1974, from central daylight saving to central standard time; on February 23, 1975, from central standard to central daylight saving time; and on April 27, 1975, from central to eastern daylight saving time. These multiple time changes would be both confusing to the people in the area concerned and disruptive of commerce, the convenience of which is a prime concern of the time laws.

In consideration of the foregoing, I find that modification of the expiration of the temporary realignment of the limit between the eastern and central time zones in Kentucky to 2:00 a.m. central advanced (daylight saving) time on Sunday, October 27, 1974, as requested by the Governor of Kentucky, is consistent with the objectives sought to be achieved by the Act as recently amended. Effective at that time the limit between the eastern and central time zones in the Commonwealth of Kentucky shall be as it was prior to January 6, 1974, as defined in 49 CFR § 71.5(c). (Since central advanced time is the same time *on the clock* as eastern nonadvanced time, making the modification effective at 2:00 a.m. central advanced time will obviate changing clocks in the affected part of Kentucky.)

Because of the short period of time between the enactment of Public Law 93–434 on October 5, 1974, and its taking effect October 27, 1974, and the necessity to act upon Governor Ford's proclamation prior to the latter date, I find that notice and public procedure on this action are contrary to the public interest and that good cause exists for making it effective in fewer than 30 days after publication in the *Federal Register*. For these same reasons it has not been possible to assess the need for and, if necessary, to prepare an environmental impact statement on this action. See section 102, National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (January 1, 1970, Public Law 91–190, § 102, 83 Stat. 853; 42 U.S.C. 4332).

This action is taken pursuant to section 3(b) of the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973 (December 15, 1973, Public Law 93–182, § 3(b), 87 Stat. 708); Executive Order 11751 (38 F.R. 34725); and Part 73 of the Regulations of the Office of the Secretary of Transportation (49 CFR Part 73(.

Effective date: This action is effective 2:00 a.m. central advanced (daylight saving) time Sunday, October 27, 1974.

Issued in Washington, D.C., on October 9, 1974.

CLAUDE S. BRINEGAR,
Secretary of Transportation.

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